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BUSH, CARRINGTON REMARKS ON ANTIWAR MOVEMENT HIT

LD282042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1454 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 28 Oct (TASS) -- In an interview with the NBC television network, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger again attempted to dismiss the mass antiwar movement which has enveloped the countries of West Europe. The powerful protest demonstrations against the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration, which is proceeding from the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent, have been passed off with striking cynicism by him as "the actions of a minority."

Analogous statements, calculated to have a particularly propagandistic effect, have been made in recent days by other leaders of the U.S. administration who are attempting to cast aspersions on the antinuclear protest movement, and at the same time to put pressure on the governments of West European countries. For example, Vice President G. Bush, in a speech before a group of West European financiers, asserted that the demonstrations in the West European countries are "insignificant" in their scale. He unambiguously "recommended" that the West Europeans "moderate their rhetoric," having expressed the hope that the capitals of the Continent "would pay no attention to the panickers."

Speaking in Luxembourg, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington put forward arguments which were drawn directly from Washington's propaganda arsenal. He tried to discredit the movement of protest against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which has spread throughout West Europe. He even went as far as to allege that it "increases the risk of an outbreak of war." In this connection, London's THE GUARDIAN concludes that the campaign against the antimilitarist movement, orchestrated by Washington and NATO circles, reflects their "alarm over the growing support in West Europe for the idea of nuclear disarmament."

The results of public opinion polls conducted in NATO countries, and cited in the U.S. journal PUBLIC OPINION, show there are good grounds for the nervousness being displayed in the capitals of those countries. According to the polls, which were conducted back in the spring of this year -- that is, at a time when the antiwar protests had not yet reached their present scale -- the number of people in Britain and the FRG opposing the deployment of new U.S. missiles in those countries exceeded the number of those supporting the opposite point of view. In the Netherlands, on the other hand, the dangerous plans of Washington and NATO were rejected by a considerable majority -- 69 percent of those questioned.

At the beginning of the year, already long before the Reagan administration made known its calculations that a "limited" nuclear war would be conducted in Europe while the United States stood aside, only 15 percent of FRG citizens who were questioned said their country should be "defended," even if this were to bring with it the use of nuclear weapons on West German territory.

The polls also showed that most people in the FRG, Britian, the Netherlands and other West European countries, not taking seriously the claims of the Washington strategists that the Soviet Union "threatens" West Europe, are in favor of talks on arms limitation in Europe and oppose the further fanning of the arms race and growth in military spending.

Kharkov Comment

LD281620 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, speaking in Luxembourg Tuesday, went as far as declaring that nuclear disarmament could lead to a war.

Lord Carrington, in a speech apparently aimed at hundreds of thousands of participants in anti-war demonstrations and meetings held on these days in West European capitals, accused them of making a big mistake by protesting against the nuclear arms race and favouring general disarmament. He said that what these people propose would make a war more probable.

The British minister's conclusion may seem rather strange. But, the British newspaper GUARDIAN reports today, this speech was coordinated with highly placed officials in the Washington administration who quite approved it. No one will be now surprised that Carrington's statement echoes the recent remarks by U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

The American vice-president, addressing a group of West European financiers in Washington the other day, "recommended" that the West Europeans cool down their rhetoric, and described hundreds of thousands of the participants in the anti-war demonstrations and meetings as alarmists.

Obviously concerned over the great scope of the current anti-missile movement in Western Europe, which became even larger after U.S. President Reagan proclaimed that it is possible to fight a limited nuclear war in the European Continent, Washington is hastily mobilising its NATO allies to try and curb by concerted effort this movement and cast aspersions on its nature and participants who represent the broadest public circles. Washington and its NATO partners want to counterpose apparently coordinated propaganda actions, designed to abate the anti-war movement, to the argument of the hundreds of thousands of people and their will to prevent Europe from becoming a cockpit of nuclear war. [sentence as received].

Among them is the above-mentioned declaration by the British foreign secretary and remarks by West German Defence Minister Hans Apel at a press conference in Ingolstadt where the Bundeswehr command had a meeting.

The current powerful demonstrations and rallies in Western Europe are a worthy response to those who would like to turn Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear hostage. The Dortmund newspaper WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU wrote recently that Washington's orientation at a limited nuclear war in Europe confirms the concealed meaning of the U.S. plans to deploy there medium-range nuclear missiles, whose essence is to protect America from an atomic strike in case of a conflict. It is the realisation of that which draws representatives of the broadest circles of West Europeans into the anti-missile movement.

Here is another fact. In Britian, more than 160 municipalities proclaimed their cities as nuclear-free zones. Three fifths of the country's population live on the territory of these municipalities. How can one assess in this light Lord Carrington's assertions that the participants in the anti-war demonstrations are deluded or that they serve some aim of the others. No exercise in sophistry, no matter how it might be coordinated, can distort the true picture of the current anti-war movement.

MEDIA REPORT RESULTS OF CANCUN CONFERENCE

SELSKAYA ZHIZN: 'Fiasco'

LD281138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 27 Oct 81

["The Fiasco of the Cancun Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The West talks about its "readiness" to help young states solve their economic problems, but in fact world capitalism is striving for only one thing in its relations with developing countries -- to preserve an unequal partnership at all costs. Commenting on the results of the Cancun talks, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes that the West is far from taking even one step toward establishing a new international economic order. The poverty of many of the world's developing countries, the present relations of robbery and exploitation, and even the "help" the West currently provides, serve the economic and political aims of large-scale, monopolistic capital.

For example, according to Egyptian economists not one major industrial project built in that country that is really needed by the national economy has been built with U.S. aid. Ninety percent of the U.S. credit Egypt received from 1975 to 1980 was spent buying U.S. products. In other words, U.S. monopolies are using this "aid" to secure markets for their products.

'Complete Failure'

PY290125 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Commentary by Chilean journalist (Hernan Rodriguez Molinas)]

[Text] In referring to the North-South dialogue recently held in Cancun, Mexico, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo stated that it did not solve any of the serious and ordinary problems which the developing world is facing. Other heads of state have had the same opinion in this regard and French President Francois Mitterrand had already anticipated something similar.

It had already been stated in Moscow that the North-South dialogue was inadvisable, and shortly after it ended the APN press agency held a roundtable discussion in which an important number of Mexican, Central American and Soviet journalists participated. Karen Khachaturov, APN deputy chairman who was the moderator of the meeting, voiced his opposition to dividing the world into a rich Northern Hemisphere and a poor Southern Hemisphere. He said that if the Southern Hemisphere is poor it is because of the brutal exploitation which was inherited from colonialism and neocolonialism and not because of a lack of resources.

South Africa, he explained, is in the Southern Hemisphere and if this country is rich it is because of racism, because of the ill treatment to which its native peoples are subject.

Haiti is in the Northern Hemisphere and if it is poor it is because of years of exploitation and above all due to the fact that the island has been governed for decades by a clique of corrupt persons who have Washington's support.

The outstanding Mexican journalist (Luis Suarez), vice president of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) and commentator for television and newspapers in the Aztec country, referred to the Cancun meeting. The journalist pointed out the importance of the fact that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo chose Cancun, situated on the Caribben coast in the Central American area of his country, as the site for the North-South dialogue. Suarez asserted that Cancun was organized on the condition that the underdeveloped nations would be able to prove to the capitalist nations the injustice which (?prevails) in the world today. But Lopez Portillo, Suarez pointed out, right from the beginning was faced with President Reagan's stubborness since he went to the point of extortion by stating that he would only attend the Cancun meeting if Fidel Castro, who is the president of the nonaligned countries, did not attend it. The journalist stated that the North-South dialogue had failed right from its beginning and pointed out that only 22 representatives of developing countries, which add up to 100 members of the United Nations, attended the meeting.

Suarez added that the people's struggle is difficult since capitalism, headed by the United States, due to its greediness prefers bilateral agreements between the multinationals and the governments of Latin America, Africa and Asia instead of a global solution. It is quite evident that the multinationals like to support dictatorships, even of a fascist tendency, such as that of Pinochet in Chile. These multinationals even finance bloody military coups with the objective of installing terrorists in power. In this regard Suarez mentioned the Chilean example of Pinochet.

The meeting organized by APN here in Moscow aroused great interest, above all because of the coinciding points of view of those taking part and their unanimous decision to term the North-South dialogue a complete failure.

Reagan To Blame

PY281804 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The developing world is disillusioned with the Cancun North-South meeting. In Latin America even those who nursed a slight hope of an equal economic (?position) with the United States are disappointed.

The Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro feels that what happened in Cancun was an act of cruelty regarding the poor countries. The Panamanian newspaper EL MATUTINO was even more precise: President Reagan has slammed the door in the faces of the developing countries.

At the Cancun meeting the chiefs of state should have discussed important problems. Nevertheless, President Reagan dealt a mortal blow to the meeting with his declarations, which were 100 percent contrary to the interests of developing nations. The conference closed with attractive promises by the United States to the effect that it would return to discuss the same problems in [word indistinct] yet to be lived.

What was really verified at the Cancun meeting? The representatives of the emerging countries once again reminded their U.S. and European partners that the economies of the developing nations are seriously harmed due to unequal trade prospects and other types of discimination in economic affairs, due to the heavy burdens imposed by the international financing sector.

This of course is nothing new. For example: The Economic Commission for Latin America reports publish eloquent figures on the economic harm suffered by the continent's countries due to their unequal positions as related to the United States. One of the figures is sufficient to give a picture of what the other figures are like. It is the disproportionate external debts of the Latin American countries, which surpass $150 billion. In the payment of interests alone some countries spend up to 25 percent of their national income. The developing nations have expressed their desire that this state of affairs be cushioned to a certain degree through a new and just international economic order, especially via the discussion in the United Nations of the problems that are pressing.

But, even before the meeting began, Reagan categorically rejected this channel and he recommended to the developing world that it should obtain its financing through international banks, which are dominated by yankeeland's capital.

The Latin American countries already know about the horrendous conditions of this type of financing, which generally means a cutback in their national economic and social programs.

Precisely at the present time, at the insistence of the IMF, there is the intention of firing 5,500 workers in Costa Rica. It is to be supposed that if they had the right to express their ideas in Cancun, President Reagan would not get their support.

Now then, what are real channels for seeking solutions to the pressing economic problems of Latin America? In order to answer the question it must be recalled that the economies of the region's countries suffer quite large losses due to armamentism, which Washington itself instigates.

The Washington administration itself recently tried to get Argentina and Brazil to join the grain boycott against the Soviet Union, in detriment to their own interests.

The United States itself promoted a plan for contributing to the economic development of the Caribbean nations, including the military aspect, in other words: new secrets for war materiel.

In particular the United States is proposing a continental blockade against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries in the region, which of course also undermines the processes of economic integration that are so important for Latin American countries.

It is also valid to take note of something else. For example: It is the Soviet Union that supports the Latin American idea of implementing a just international economic order. The Soviet Union proposes that a portion of the resources which today the bigger powers spend on arms be used to contribute toward financing the progress of developing nations.

Our country launches initiatives, one after the other, which are channeled toward putting an end to the arms race, achieving disarmament and consolidating peace and international cooperation.

On facing these issues it is easy to reach the conclusion that the real channel for the solutions to the economic problems of the developing world is to be found in a deepening of detente in all its aspects. There is no other channel.

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD290310 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- The high political authority of the Organisation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' (OAAPS) helps in tackling key international issues. Paramount among these are today to find a just settlement to the Middle East problem, to assure security in the area of the Persian Gulf, to make the Indian Ocean an area of peace, noted today's meeting of the presidium of the Soviet committee of the OAAPS.

The committee's chairman, the well-known writer, deputy of the Soviet parliament Mirza Ibragimov, in summing up the year's activities results of the Soviet Afro-Asian solidarity movement [as received] stressed that in the Soviet Union the developing countries have reliable friends and [word indistinct].

"The efforts of Soviet public" said in his statement Deputy Chairman of the committee Aleksandr Dzasokho , [as received] "aim at the development of ties with the public of all the Afro-Asian countries at broadening the international solidarity actions with the just struggle of the peoples for independence."

At present, Aleksandr Dzasokhov said, the Soviet committee is busy preparing major international actions that would both unmask the expansionism of Beijing's foreign policy in Southeast Asia and provide a scientific and political assessment to concepts which are being foisted by Beijing on the developing nations.

The international conference on the "Unity of World Socialism and the National-Liberation Movement" to be held in Baku (the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan) will become a major international forum.

The provision of assistance to countries of Asia and Africa is a concrete expression of the fraternal solidarity of the Soviet people with peoples fighting for their national and social emancipation, Dzasokhov said.

SENATE VOTE ON AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA NOTED

'Unprecedented Pressure'

LD290628 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct, TASS -- Under unprecedented pressure of the White House, the Senate of the U.S. Congress has supported by a minimum majority of votes on Wednesday the administration's decision on the sale of AWACS aircraft and other military equipment worth a total of 8.5 billion dollars to Saudi Arabia. The implementation of this deal will signal a fresh round of the arms race in the Middle East, lead to a further broadening of U.S. military presence both in Saudi Arabia and in that explosive region as a whole.

Motives Viewed

LD290914 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Reagan administration has succeeded in making the Senate approve arms sale to Saudi Arabia, including planes equipped for the radar-controlled AWACS systems. This transaction will bring American military companies $8,500 million. By AWACS planes deliveries, which are to be operated by American pilots, Washington intends to strengthen its military and political influence in the Middle East. Many Arab nations believe that on the pretext of ensuring the security of Saudi borders, which no one threatens, the American AWACS planes will engage in espionage in Israel's favor.

U.S. PLANES IN GREECE 'SPYING' ON LIBYA

LD281414 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct, TASS -- American military planes operating from bases in Greece are being regularly used for electronic spying against neighbouring countries, including Libya. According to the Washington POST, the Reagan administration regards Libya as its "enemy number one in the Mediterranean area" and is conducting large-scale subversive operations against it, not being above using the dirtiest methods.

The use by the United States Air Force of bases on Greek territory for espionage purpsoes transcends the framework of that country's obligations to NATO, the Washington POST writes. In the past Athens had explained the granting of military bridgeheads to the United States on its territory by Greece's membership in NATO. In the course of the election campaign the head of the new Greek Government Papandreou had repeatedly declared for the liquidation of American military presence in the country.

KORNILOV ON PENTAGON PAMPHLET 'FORGERY'

PM290913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov: "The Pentagon's Crude Efforts"]

[Text] The press has already reported on the Pentagon's "study" entitled "Soviet Military Power," which is currently being given unprecedented publicity by U.S. and Atlantic propaganda in general as the "latest," "irrefragable" evidence of the "USSR's aggressive plans." The forward was written by none other than U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger himself, to give the book special authority. Moreover, the day the work was published the Pentagon chief made a special appearance on U.S. television and, pointing to the collection of illustrations in the book, intimidated ordinary Americans with the nonexistent "Soviet threat."

They certainly have assembled some scary illustrations to go with the Pentagon opus: There is a brightly colored nuclear warhead flying over the North Pole, headed for a "defenseless" New York, an unknown submarine launching a deadly missile from the ocean depths, a mysterious "death ray" destroying a U.S. aircraft and much more in the same vein.

Of course, even the most naive person would not accept these daubs commissioned from anonymous U.S. artists by the Pentagon as documentary proof of "Moscow's aggressiveness" -- is it it not clear to everyone that they would paint whatever the "brass wants" dreamed up?

But let us not jump to conclusions, as they say. Let us look at the chapter which says that the USSR, using the most up-to-date computer equipment, is hatching "aggressive plans" for a "first nuclear strike" against the United States. There it is, the "irrefragable documentary proof" of the plans -- a photograph which, judging by the general content of the book, shows a "top-secret Soviet military establishment" where, again, "top-secret" personnel, seated at computers, are determining precisely which U.S. city is to be the target for the "strike." Where did Washington's latter-day James Bonds get such a sensational photograph?

We showed the book "Soviet Military Power" to an eminent Soviet specialist in the electronics field, V.V. Przhiyalkovskiy, principal designer of the socialist countries' unified computer system. Looking at the photograph in question he laughed:

"A crude effort, actually; I know the 'secret military establishment' in the photo very well -- it's the 'Chemical Industry' pavilion which was opened at the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy in Moscow. In 1979 an international exhibition called 'Hardware and Software for the Unified Computer System and Small Computer System' was held at the pavilion. The exhibition, open to the general public, was visited by representatives of firms in dozens of countries, including Americans -- and who would have thought that a picture of a peaceful exhibition hall, ending up in the Pentagon, would be transformed into sinister 'documentary proof of aggressive Moscow designs'!" Obviously, the "Soviet threat" fabrications are designed to act as a kind of screen for U.S. aggressive plans and actions. But, as you can see, the anti-Soviet fabulists find the going tough when they are forced to "corroborate" their studies with such blatant and obvious forgeries....

We also managed to establish the name of the man in the photograph: an engineer from Minsk, A.I. Podgornov, sector shief at the Minsk Computer Scientific Research Institute. We phoned Podgornov in Minsk and told him that he was in a Pentagon picture.

"Correct. Two years ago I was at the international exhibition in Moscow as a guide -- demonstrating to visitors the products of the Minsk Sergo Ordzhonikidze computer plant which, incidently, exports to a number of countries, he said. "I also remember some taciturn foreign guys moving around my area, carrying cameras. So one of the photos taken then has now appeared in a Pentagon book as 'documentary proof of the Soviet threat'? It's all a pack of lies: It appears that Mr Weinberger has a pretty poor opinion of his compatriots if he thinks he can serve up that rubbish and keep a straight face at the same time...."

A lot more could be said about the Pentagon opus. About how the authors shamelessly distort data on the Soviet military budget. How, when describing Soviet arms, they say absolutely nothing about the colossal armaments of the United States, whose ruling circles have decided at any price and by any means to smash the existing approximate parity of forces in the world in order to acquire military superiority over the USSR. How they zealously attempt to conceal the obvious fact that the arms race has its roots in the U.S. soil and that the Soviet Union has never been responsible for new twists in the arms race. And much else. But need I mention it all?

Indeed, the story I have just told about the "documentary" photograph of the "top-secret Soviet military establishment," offered by the Pentagon, is pretty clear evidence of how Mr Weinberger and company concoct their fabrications. "A pack of lies!" was Soviet engineer A.I. Podgornov's description of their "work." That says it all.

JAPANESE REACTION TO LOSS OF U.S. MISSILE NOTED

LD281401 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Oct TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The headquarters of Japan's Safety of Navigation Board in Nagasaki Prefecture yesterday warned all merchant ships and fishing schooners to be on alert against coming into collision with a wooden create, containing an explosible U.S. combat missile, which may be afloat in the open sea.

The urgent radio message was sent out after the U.S. Naval Command in Japan had given the local authorities a notification of a fresh dangerous incident off the Japanese shores, involving a transport ship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The command said that on October 22 the ship, "Mount Hood", "lost" the 2.3-ton missile in the sea 300 kilometers west of the coast of Nagasaki.

The Safety of Navigation Board dispatched a patrol boat and aircraft to look for the deadly weapon and ordered all fishing vessels in the area to leave the danger zone. A spokesman for the board said: "There is real danger that the missile may be trapped in the Japanese fishermen's nets or that it may be cast ashore and explode any moment."

The incident has demonstrated once again the danger posed to this country by its alliance with the Pentagon and the presence of the U.S. fleet, carrying nuclear missiles, near the Japanese coast. As in the piratic act of the U.S. nuclear submarine "George Washington" sinking the Japanese vessel "Nissho Maru" some time ago, the U.S. command has again failed even to find time and make the incident, which occurred in an area of busy shipping and fisheries, known to the Japanese side in proper time.

The U.S. military's actions, which the newspaper MAINICHI described as "irresponsible", have caused angry reaction of the public and the press here. "Judging by all appearances, the Americans have failed to learn any lesson from the "Nissho Maru" catastrophe", Tokyo SHIMBUN says today. 'The incident has again reminded the Japanese of the danger coming from the stay of U.S. troops on Japanese soil", Eishi Mukau, a leading member of the fishing cooperative of Nagasaki Prefecture, said in a TASS interview.

COMMUNIQUE ON LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK281335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Oct 81

["Lao-Soviet Joint Communique" -- no date given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 22 to 26 October 1981.

The minister laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. He also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldiers' Tomb in Moscow.

During his stay in Moscow and Tbilisi, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut acquainted himself with the daily life and labor of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people's achievements in their economic, social and cultural construction. Wherever he and his party went, they were warmly welcomed.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut met and held talks. During the meeting and talks, they discussed important issues concerning the present international situation as well as the strengthening and development of Lao-Soviet cooperation in the future. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, full mutual understanding and unanimity.

It was observed with satisfaction that fraternal cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has become more profound and multilateral in character. At the same time, they stressed the basic significance of the meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, in which a main direction was set for the continuation of the development of Lao-Soviet relations. In these meetings and talks a basic common stand was adopted for the LPDR and the USSR in the international arena.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko informed the Lao side of the practical steps of the Soviet Union in implementing its foreign policy programs proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress. He also informed the Lao side of the new Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the international situation and ending the arms race. This shows the USSR's positive intention to do everything necessary to safeguard world peace.

The LPDR foreign minister said: The Lao Government and people approved and fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's reply to questions raised by a PRAVDA correspondent on 21 October 1981 shows once again the determination of the Soviet leaders and people to do everything to eliminate the threats of a nuclear war.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut stressed: The constructive proposals put forth by the USSR delegation at the 36th UN General Assembly session are of important significance to the fate of peace and people's security. The Lao side affirmed once again its close solidarity with the proposals.

Laos and the Soviet Union resolutely supported the speediest implementation of measures, both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis, aimed at erecting a barrier to the further stockpiling of modern means of war and destruction in order to ensure progress in the cause of disarmament.

In exchanging views on the situation in Asia, the two sides noted that the increasing drawing together between Washington and Beijing and the formulation of military cooperation plans between them pose a direct threat to the whole of mankind, first of all to the Asian peoples. The present U.S. administration is returning to the former policy of military infiltration of the Asian Continent while restoring the bases once used during the war of aggression against the various Indochinese countries.

Laos and the Soviet Union condemned the peace-endangering hegemonistic and militaristic policy of Beijing. At the same time, the two sides stressed once again the possibility of building normal relations with the PRC on the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence.

The LPDR and the USSR firmly believed that the implementation of the Soviet proposals on measures to achieve mutual trust in the Far East, both on a multilateral and bilateral basis, is an important factor for consolidating peace and improving the political atmosphere in the region.

The two sides fully approved and supported the MPR's [Monogolian People's Republic] initiatives on the signing of an agreement on nonaggression and non-use of force in relations among countries in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Laos and the Soviet Union fully supported the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the struggle for the independence of their country. Laos and the Soviet Union maintained that the political situation around Afghanistan will only be solved by means of ending and discontinuing armed and other interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign and nonaligned state on the basis of the various well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two sides stressed once again the necessity for an all-round and just solution of the situation in the Middle East. The basis for the solution of the situation is the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967, the exercise of the national legitimate rights of the Arab Palestiniian people, such as the rights to self-government and to establish an independent state, and the guarantee of the rights of the various countries in this region for their existence in independence and security.

The Lao side supported the Soviet proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the attendance of all parties concerned, including the PLO. The two sides resolutely condemned South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other African countries and demanded that South Africa put an end to its armed aggression and that international measures be taken to punish South Africa. The two sides declared for the end of the occupation of Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and for the speediest and full implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia.

The LPDR and the USSR expressed the firm belief that it is necessary to use the overall efforts of the various countries in the Indian Ocean to unite all forces that desire to turn this region into a stable region of peace with cooperation of good neighborliness.

Regarding the relations between the countries with developed industry and the various developing countries, the two sides expressed the view that no conference will be successful as long as the various developed capitalist countries do not change their attitude thoroughly toward the developing countries, refuse to stop trampling underfoot the rights of the developing countries in their economic relations and do not stop their economic exploitation in these countries.

During the talks both sides drew special attention to the situation in Southeast Asia and, at the same time, observed that the various countries in Southeast Asia are victimized by dangerous maneuvers and heavy coercion by the U.S. imperialists and Beijing, who must take all responsibility for the increasing tension in the relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The foreign ministers of the LPDR affirmed the aspiration of the Indochinese countries for positive negotiations and expanded cooperation and contacts with the various ASEAN countries, with a view to normalizing their relations.

The Soviet Union approved and supported the proposals advanced by the Indochinese countries on a regional conference and other initiatives aimed at resolving problems in Southeast Asia by joint efforts of the countries in this region, with a view to building a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries -- an important principle proposed to the UN General Assembly session by the Lao delegation.

The Soviet Union approved Laos' efforts in continuously strengthening fraternal relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea. A firm unity among the peoples in Indochina is an important factor for peace in this part of Asia.

Laos and the Soviet Union resolutely stated that the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Government, which is fully exercising administrative power throughout its country's territory, is the only legal representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations, other organizations and various international conferences.

The two sides mutually expressed their aspirations to further strengthen fraternal friendly relations, coordination and cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR and between the Lao and Soviet peoples.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut expressed deep thanks for the fraternal, warm welcome and invited Comrade Andrey Gromyko to pay an official visit to the LPDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

PRAVDA VIEWS POL POT EFFORTS TO 'MAKE AMENDS'

PM281729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 5

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "Donning Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] In accordance with Beijing's recommendations the ringleaders of the Pol Pot regime created a "new Kampuchea" where, as the UN Commission on Human Rights has proved, people were killed for complaining about the meager diet and poor housing, for getting to work late or merely for the sake of it.

As is known, nearly 3 years have passed since the criminal regime in Kampuchea ceased to exist. But the Thailand-based Pol Pot bands remain one of the chief tools of Washington and Beijing in the struggle against People's Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. As the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports, journalists have already been barred from the Thai ports through which the weapons for the Pol Pot supporters pass.

Beijing and Washington conceal all this activity with statements about supporting the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea," as the Pol Pot supporters still call themselves. But the fact is that this title has long been synonomous with the word "butchers."

Now, 3 years after the Pol Pot downfall, the butchers' patrons have, on an impulse, instructed them to "make amends." As a result, at one of the Pol Pot bases on the Kampuchean-Thai border, a "law" has been written to say that it is forbidden to kill in "Democratic Kampuchea." As the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported, the "law" was immediately broadcast by a radio station transmitting from south China. So nobody might have any questions, the third article of the Pol Pot production specifies: Functionaries of the regime are also forbidden to kill anybody.

It is obvious that in donning sheep's clothing the Pol Pot people are still hoping that their bosses and patrons will return them to Kampuchea. Hopes, it must be said, that are in vain.

START OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

LD281656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum began work in Warsaw today. PAP reports that on the agenda is discussion of the directions of activity by leading party organs and organizations in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum. The plenum is being chaired by Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of Poland.

COMMENTARY ON SOLIDARITY'S 'ANTISOCIALIST' GOALS

LD282236 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] The events of the last few days show a further complication of the situation in Poland. The counterrevolutionary antisocialist forces which have found shelter in Solidarity continue to accelerate the flywheel of open attacks on the bases of the socialist system. Under the slogans about limiting the influence of state bodies on the functioning of the national economy, taking over the helm in order to manage the country's economic life, and introduction of private property, active preparations continue for decisive actions and the fight for political power.

A new wave of strikes has swept the country. Despite appeals from the central authorities, Solidarity's bosses organize ever new acts of sabotaging government measures aimed at leading the country out of the prolonged crisis. The provocateurs from the leading links of Solidarity, revealing ever more clearly their KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee] origin, provoke the population to antigovernment actions under any -- often clearly absurd -- pretexts. These pretexts can contain anything, beginning with demands for the immediate removal in the proverbial wheelbarrow of an enterprise director who in some respect does not suit Solidarity, down to postponing the exams of students at the Higher Maritime School in Gdansk.

The antisocialist hawks of the union make use of any cause, any (?fabrication), to propagate the plans and methods of their counterrevolutionary activity. Particular eagerness in this respect is shown by the well-known Kuron, a member of Solidarity's leadership. He tirelessly declares that Solidarity should, and will, fight for power. The August revolution, as that theoretician of revolution calls the Gdansk strike of August of last year, allegedly dismantled three spheres of power: the organizational, dispositional, and informational spheres. As a result, Kuron declares: We have created a situation in which power in the country could already be seized. Kuron, and such of his supporters as Rulewski, Michnik, Kurowski and others, have long nurtured the goal of taking over power.

Suffice it to recall the counterrevolutionary program of the KSS people, which was relatively recently presented by Western papers. That program throws light on many events now taking place in Poland. First of all, on the role of the KSS-KOR in fanning the crisis, and on the views of the bosses of that organization. Incidentally, it is worth noting that the so-called self-dissolution of the KSS-KOR, according to the Polish press, is just a camouflaged tactical trick, and therefore KSS-KOR leaders described their own counterrevolutionary platform. [sentence as heard] Any further deterioration in the economic situation creates favorable conditions for increasing the pressure on the party leadership and the government. Such a deterioration will undermine the regime and finally isolate it from the people's masses.

Describing their tactical goals, the KSS-KOR bosses who still occupy leading posts in Solidarity, base themselves on the principle that an economic crisis assures political success. KSS ideologues openly describe the PZPR as their main adversary.

If the situation is stabilized -- their program states -- the PZPR would be strengthened. This is why the unstable situation should be maintained in the country, difficulties should be created for the activities of the PZPR, and barriers should be erected against the implementation of its policy, thus compelling the PZPR to act from a defensive position.

According to the KSS-KOR program designs, 1981-83 will be decisive years. That is why the task was put forward to cause the weakening of the PZPR during that period and if possible to cause disruption within the party. The most important task is the creation of conditions for the final stage, which should be marked by the establishment of a regime resembling that which existed in Poland before World War II. Particularly important tasks for that period are named, such as occupying key posts in the mass media by making ever wider use of KSS people, and their supporters employed in mass information centers.

But when it comes to the final goal, that was described laconically as the seizure of power -- no more, no less. It must be openly stated that it is not a program but rather an instruction for the ultra-rightwing terrorist mafia.

Such premises, practically speaking, may constitute an answer for all those people who do not yet realize the real -- authentically real -- danger of counterrevolution. For such people, as well as the already quoted words of Kuron, some statements by his closest assistants may be cited. Thus for instance Kurowski, Solidarity's economic expert, states: The trade union should create its own operational staff which could take power into their hands. The complete adventurer, Rulewski, (?stressed): On no account must we agree to compromises -- we must continue to put pressure on the authorities. How this is to be done is explained by the main propagandist of that trade union, Mickiewicz: If, for instance, a bill forbidding strikes is adopted, he declared, we shall on no account give them up. We shall continue to organize street demonstrations. We shall pressure the government through the Sejm and the courts, through strikes. We shall compel the authorities to back down.

The recent events in Poland are another illustration of those hostile counterrevolutionary aims.

CONFERENCE OF POLISH BRANCH UNIONS MEETS

PM281431 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Yershov dispatch: "Conference of Branch Trade Unions"]

[Text] Warsaw -- "The class trade union movement is the genuine defender of the rights of working people." This is the slogan of the National Conference of Representatives of Poland's Industrial Branch Trade Unions, representing about 4 million working people from 24 trade unions, held in Warsaw over 3 days.

The conference stressed that it was called on to strengthen the industrial branch movement, to increase its role in the life of the labor collectives and of the whole country and to consolidate its members' ranks. In the section of the accountability report concerning the activity of Solidarity it was pointed out that this trade union association, by blocking the government's efforts to overcome the crisis, is increasing anarchy in production and in the country's public life.

During a discussion of the tasks of the industrial branch trade union movement, many delegates noted that it is not possible to move out of the economic crisis without conscientious and honest work. Those who spoke also confirmed their determination to defend the socialist foundations of People's Poland.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions, appealed to the European countries' trade union organizations to strengthen the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace on the continent and throughout the world and gave assurances that through their participation in the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana, the Polish class trade unions will make a constructive contribution to strengthening internationalist cooperation among the trade unions of different countries.

The conference delegates ratified new rules for a commission which henceforth is to be called the National Commission for Cooperation Among Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and approved an ideological program for its activity. This stresses, in particular: "The history of the industrial branch trade unions goes back directly to the traditions of the Polish class trade union and revolutionary workers movement. They see themselves as heirs to the gains of all the democratic forces which struggled in the past for national and social liberation, freedom and equality for all working people. We are carrying out the building of a socialist society and advocate the leading role of the PZPR in the process of building socialism. We fully recognize that it is only under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, in collaboration with the Democratic and United Peasant Parties, that we can bring the country out of the crisis." The program stresses that the socialist community alone is the guarantee of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Poland must always be a firm link in this community.

The conference elected a new leadership for the National Commission for Cooperation Among Industrial Branch Trade Unions. J. Mielnicki, chairman of the main board of the Power Workers' Industrial Branch Trade Union, became chairman of the commission.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS AWARD TO KIRILENKO

LD241142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Today Mueckeneberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, awarded Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Order of Karl Marx. This award was given to Comrade Kirilenko on his 75th birthday for his great services in strengthening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

Comrade Kirilenko cordially thanked the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers for the high award. He said that he considers it to be an acknowledgement of the CPSU's services in strengthening fraternal friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the people of the USSR and the GDR.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

LD290550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has received Chrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the SFRY and member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. He is visiting the USSR at the head of a delegation from the Serbian Assembly which was invited by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A friendly talk was held.

GERMAN CP STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG

LD290952 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct TASS -- All peace-loving people, all the working people of our country pin great hopes on the visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, runs a statement of the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party, which has been distributed here.

Leonid Brezhnev is to pay his third visit to our country in conditions of the exceedingly aggravated international situation, the German Communist Party stresses in its document. The Government of the United States has ushered in a new stage of a speeded up arms race. New American medium-range nuclear missiles, aiming at the Soviet Union, are planned to be deployed in Western Europe to create a possibility for striking the first atomic blow on the USSR. The FRG is turning into the edge of an atomic spear aimed at the Soviet Union. The NATO leadership and the U.S. President Reagan deliberately included into their calculations the mortal risk involved in these actions. The peace movements in our country, just as in all NATO member-states, is fully aware of the danger and puts up resistance by mass actions.

Since the first visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the FRG in 1973 the citizens of our country became convinced through their own experience of profound advantages of detente, both for our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union. The treaties between our states paved the way to detente in Europe. Economic, cultural and political relations between our country and the Soviet Union were strengthening, jobs for the working people of the FRG were becoming more secure, long-term economic cooperation opens up vast prospects for the future.

All this and peace itself are at stake. Now almost 40 years after the unforgettable war a devastating conflict threatens our people's when nobody will be able to distinguish the victor form the vanquished. Therefore we and the working people of our country expect from the meeting of the state leaders in Bonn quite definite steps -- away from a catastrophe towards detente.

The Soviet leader is to come to Bonn not with a conception of threats, but with a peace programme, a programme of disarmament, with a vast package of proposals in the sphere of detente, which will bring inestimable advantage for the peoples of both countries and world peace. His visit opens up vast possibilities of economic cooperation between our countries, the statement stresses.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPSU DELEGATION IN FRANCE

Delegation's Departure

LD282206 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct, TASS -- A CPSU delegation which was staying here on the invitation of the leadership of the French Socialist Party left for home today. The delegation includes alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev (head of the delegation), and First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin.

The CPSU delegation attended the Congress of the French Socialist Party in the city of Valence and had meetings with the leadership of the French Socialist Party, with French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and other French statesmen.

Return to Moscow

LD290536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ponomarev, which attended the French Socialist Party Congress in Valence, has returned to Moscow. At the airport it was met by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ponomarev's Comment on Talks

LD282114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation which attended the French Socialist Party Congress in Valence at the invitation of the party ended its stay in France on 28 October. Before flying home from Paris, head of the delegation Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, granted an interview to our correspondent in Paris:

[Begin Ponomarev recording] As you know, the CPSU, true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, has always supported working contacts with both the communists and the socialists of France. Now, when the left forces in France have come to power, these contacts naturally take on even greater significance. We observed with interest the course of the Socialist Party Congress in Valence, during which important questions of the struggle to implement urgent economic and social reforms, questions of the relations between the party and the government, and a number of others were discussed and decided upon. Characteristically, differing views were expressed at the congress.

The CPSU delegation, during numerous meetings in Valence and Paris, explained the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and outlined the program of struggle for peace in the eighties put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th party congress and the important initiatives proposed for the development of the program by the Soviet Union. Great interest was expressed by our interlocutors in the explanation of our position on the struggle against the arms race based on principles of equality and equal security. This especially concerned the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe. This plan is being imposed by Washington on the NATO countries. But, during these very days, there have been mass demonstrations on an unprecedented scale against this sinister scheme in the FRG, France, Italy, Britain, Belgium and Sweden. They reflect growing understanding by broad popular masses of the danger of this plan which, as the U.S. president said recently, envisages the possibility of conducting a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe.

During our conversations with French Premier Mauroy, President of the Senate Poher, Minister of External Relations Cheysson and with President of the National Assembly Mormaz, we discussed in a constructive spirit the questions of further developing mutually beneficial bilateral Soviet-French cooperation, and the questions of the struggle, once again, against the arms race.

In conversations with leading figures of the Senate and the National Assembly, Agreement was reached on further expanding interparliamentary cooperation. In this connection we stressed the significance of the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world. This, as was stated by Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly Maurice Faure, was greeted by deputies belonging to the leftwing majority with understanding and support.

As always, our meetings with leading figures of the French Communist Party took place in an atmosphere of fraternal mutual understanding and cooperation. During these meetings, an exchange of opinions took place concerning the prospects for French-Soviet links on important international questions. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ITALIAN ANTIMISSILE PROTESTS

PM281207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin report: "American Missiles in Sicily"]

[Excerpt] Rome -- Italy was the first of the West European countries to set up a base for American medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory. You get the impression that the present government is particularly zealous in implementing American directives.

The Italian Government's decision has not only a national undercurrent, so to speak, but an international one. Having clashed with the powerful antimissile movement in West European countries, where it is planned to deploy the Tomahawks and the new Pershings, the American administration needs a "good example." Rome has taken on this role. Washington is now using the Italian Government's decision as a means of pressuring other, less complaisant governments of West European countries.

Italian Atlanticists applauded the government decision. American journalist L. Wollemborg has written a series of articles in support of the deployment of missiles in Sicily. He intimidates the Italians with ... the arrival of Soviet tanks in Rome. The so-called Italian Atlantic Committee and other pro-American organizations have also joined in the propaganda campaign.

The government, aware of the unpopularity of its decision, is trying to justify it to the public. The main argument being tirelessly repeated by Foreign Minister E. Colombo is that it is allegedly necessary to restore the disrupted military equilibirum in Europe. However, the objective facts indicate otherwise. "The Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek military superiority," stresses the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." It is the United States and NATO which have created a vast nuclear missile potential in Western Europe, including American forward-based facilities. According to the newspaper L'UNITA, there are 1,500 nuclear warheads and 600 delivery vehicles on Italian territory alone. "Washington's aim," the newspaper LA REPUBLICA writes, "is not to restore nuclear parity, which it has never lost, but to achieve overwhelming superiority."

The Italian Government, humoring the mood in the country, has recently declared more than once its desire to promote talks. But the Italian leaders' words manifestly diverge from their deeds.

Neither the government's reassuring statements nor -- still less -- the Atlanticists' propaganda campaign were able to quell the Italians' feelings of indignation and protest. Sicily was the first to become agitated. The residents of Comiso and the municipal authorities there protested sharply against the decision to create a missile base near their city. The first reaction of Sicily's regional authorities was sharply negative. In a matter of days the wave of protests swept from the island to mainland Italy. The Reagan administration's decision to commence full-scale production of neutron weapons poured fat on the fire. There are constant demonstrations in Italy against American nuclear missiles and neutron weapons. They are initiated by Italian Communists and the country's other democratic forces. The United Federation of Italian Trade Unions, which includes the country's three biggest trade union centers, has come out against the government's "hasty decision." The trade unions have called on the government to consistently put forward "an initiative in favor of starting talks on this subject at all forums."

A number of prominent representatives of the Catholic Church and well-known scientists, including A. Zichichi, chairman of the National Institute of Nuclear Physics, have come out against the nuclear arms race. This year's national festival of the newspaper L'UNITA, held in industrial Turin, took place under the slogan of the struggle against the nuclear missile threat and for peace.

The 100,000-strong demonstration held last Sunday by Sicilian residents was a kind of apotheosis of the antimissile movement. The participants in the protest march came out resolutely against plans for creating a base for American missiles near the city of Comiso.

"Italian communists will work toward ensuring that the movement against cruise missiles and neutron bombs and for peace and disarmament gains strength and becomes still more massive and representative," Gian Carol Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, said in a talk with your correspondent. "The Italians' antiwar actions are an integral part of the European peoples' struggle to save mankind from the threat of thermonuclear conflict."

L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the participants in the Perugia-Assisi peace march met with a great response in Italy. The Soviet head of state's words to the effect that the Soviet Union has consistently opposed and continues to oppose the policy of confrontation and is in favor of the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems were front-page news in many newspapers.

The mighty outburst of protests has seriously alarmed Italian ruling circles. The leadership of the Socialist Party, which forms part of the government majority, sounded the alarm. As soon as he returned to Rome after the summer vacation, B. Craxi [secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party] sent his party a circular. In it he banned Socialists from participating in demonstrations against the American missiles and for peace, since the nature of these demonstrations allegedly "runs counter to the party's positive and constructive line."

Providing "theoretical substantiation" for his ban, B. Craxi wrote a long leading article in the newspaper AVANTI. Contrary to the general opinion, he asserts that Italians have no grounds for concern, since "no threat to peace exists" and the very idea of nuclear catastrophe can be classed as a purely theoretical hypothesis. Both the Socialist Party leader's circular and his reassuring admonishment are aimed at reducing the pitch of the antimissile movement in Italy. The party leadership is exerting shameless pressure on Socialists who come out against the deployment of nuclear weapons in Sicily. Following B. Craxi's instructions, in some places local Socialist Party leaders have refused to take part in peace actions. However, despite the leadership's ban, in a number of places, such as Parma, for instance, Socialist Party federations are coming out against the threat of war jointly with Communists and other democratic forces.

MADRID PRESS CITED ON KING'S VISIT TO U.S.

PM281607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent V. Peresada under the general headline "Unceremoniously"; last paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Madrid, 15 Oct -- The official visit to the United States by Spain's King Juan Carlos has ended. This visit, as the influential Madrid newspaper EL PAIS writes, took place at a "difficult and tense moment in relations between the two states." Statements made by U.S. statesmen, the newspaper points out, are testimony to the fact that the United States sees Spain as its "unconditional ally" without any of the "special nuances" which emerged during the debate in Spain on the country's entry into NATO.

Washington, the newspaper writes, regards our country as a "strategic ally" of the first rank in the struggle against the Soviet Union, as the U.S. President himself said at the end of his meeting with the king.

The haste with which official U.S. spokesmen have tied their thesis in with the present level of relations between Madrid and Washington, EL PAIS writes, makes it plain that the main point of disagreement between the two countries -- the failure of talks on concluding a new treaty of friendship and cooperation -- has been left in the background, and it is not known whether or not Washington plans to pay any heed to the demands which Spain is making a condition of signing a new agreement.

The newspaper writes about the possibility of U.S. Air Force subunits of the Rapid Deployment Force stationed in Egypt using Spanish airspace or even U.S. bases on Spanish territory at moments of tension in the Mediterranean zone. In his discussion with his Spanish counterpart, EL PAIS points out, the U.S. secretary of state may well have tried to get the "go-ahead" for turning Spain into an airbridge in the event of an open military encounter. It is, in any event, quite clear that the United States is more interested than ever in turning Spain into a forward strategic platform, the newspaper concludes.

Madrid, 15 Oct -- Spanish newspapers are focusing attention on the lack of objectivity in the U.S. press coverage of the visit to the United States by Spain's head of state. In particular, they point out that the U.S. newspapers distorted a number of points made in Juan Carlos' address to Congress and that in a number of cases accounts of the U.S.-Spanish talks were inaccurate and reflected the U.S. stance more than that of Spain.

TYAZHELNIKOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR MADRID

PM281517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of Spanish Socialist Workers Party"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department (delegation head), and Yu.I. Zuyev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, flew from Moscow to Madrid on 27 October at the invitation of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] to participate in the 29th PSOE Congress.

The delegation arrived in Madrid the same day. It was met by Federico Jose Carvajal, member of the PSOE Executive Committee, and other representatives of the PSOE leadership, as well as by Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to Spain.

GREEK PARTIES' ELECTION PROGRAMS EVALUATED

PM281629 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Ye. Kalyadina: "Awaiting Changes in Greece"]

[Excerpts] Long before the election Britain's THE OBSERVER wrote: "'Change' will probably be the most popular slogan in the struggle between the rival parties." The paper was not mistaken. Most Greeks who went to the polls last Sunday voted for resolute change in the country's policy. "A convincing victory for Greece's democratic forces" was how political commentators described the election result. By winning 48.8 percent of the vote, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) secured 174 of the 300 parliamentary seats. Some 11 percent of the electorate voted for Communist Party of Greece (KKE) candidates.

It was with interest but also with trepidation that the West, in particular Washington, followed the struggle between the Greek parties. With good reason: Indeed, PASOK leader A. Papandreou had categorically stated that if he won there would be a referendum on Greek membership of the Common Market and that he would deliver the country from NATO tutelage and ask the Americans to quit Greek territory. That, when the Pentagon is more and more seeing Greece as a springboard for the transfer of its Rapid Deployment Force and a refuelling base for the U.S. 6th Fleet; and at a time when NATO is busy considering the possibility of deploying the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Greece if U.S. European bloc allies are forced by public pressure to refuse Washington.

The U.S. strategists not only worried but acted as well. It was of course no accident that the major NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean, eloquently named "Display Determination," coincided with the final period of the election struggle. Then there was the statement by NATO Secretary General J. Luns, which raised a lot of dust in Greece, to the effect that "the accession to power in Greece of a government headed by A. Papandreou would have a dramatic effect on NATO's positions in the Mediterranean." Menacingly flexing their muscles and displaying their determination, U.S. and NATO strategists tried to convince Greek voters that it was futile to want to be free of their tutelage.

What did the rival parties offer their voters? Change.

Quick and beneficial change and a veritable golden age, New Democracy leader Y. Rallis promised, are what Greece can expect as a result of his party's "historic step" in joining the Common Market. Only by remaining a loyal member of NATO can the country make its own defenses safe, he assured the electorate.

PASOK calls itself "the party of change and genuine national and social regeneration." In addition to the aforementioned foreign policy directions, the PASOK program envisages carrying out partial nationalization in the country, and strict control and heavy taxation of the activity of local and foreign monopolies. However, as was repeatedly noted in the Greek and foreign press, a distinctive and at the same time weak feature of the party is the instability of its views in the domestic and international policy spheres. It was no accident that some bourgeois liberal figures were PASOK's allies in the election.

Only the KKE offered the electorate a clear-cut program of genuine democratic change. In voting for the communists Greeks were advocating the resolute democratization of social life and the liquidation of the monopolies' omnipotence, the pursuit by the country of a policy of national independence, the removal of foreign bases from Greek territory, withdrawal from NATO and the development of relations of peace and cooperation with all countries. Describing the election result, KKE Central Committee General Secretary Kh. Florakis noted that they "evidence a strengthening of positions for the communists, who are ready to contribute to the struggle for democratic change in Greece."

So, the Greek democratic forces won the day. They ended 35 years of conservative rule. By electing PASOK Greeks were calling for genuinely democratic change. That is what they expect from the new government.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS 'BRIGHT STAR,' AWACS FOR EGYPT

PM281613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "'Electronic Gunboat' Diplomacy"]

[Text] Washington -- It was October. There was unusual excitement at the Cairo West Egyptian Air Force Base. A large group of foreign and local journalists had arrived there in buses supplied by the minister of information. Base commander Gen Ahmad an-Nasir had drawn up an honor guard. A U.S.-produced fighter was told to take off especially for the television cameras. In short, everything possible had been done to ensure maximum publicity for the arrival in Cairo of the two AWACS aircraft "promised" by General Haig at the funeral of President as-Sadat as a "symbol" of Washington's support for the Egyptian Government, which on that precise day, 15 October, had sworn allegiance to new President Husni Mubarak.

The AWACS planes left their base in Oklahoma in the United States and were supposed to land in Cairo 11 hours later. At noon the news spread around the Cairo West base: "They're on their way!" An hour passed, but the AWACS planes did not make their appearance. Another hour later the general, smiling in embarrassment, told the newsmen that although the AWACS planes were now in Egyptian airspace, they would not land in Cairo but would immediately start patrolling.

The ceremony at Cairo West air force base did not take place. The AWACS planes failed to show up, but nevertheless Washington "showed the flag." The point is that for some time the AWACS aircraft, besides their direct purpose, have also been playing the role of a kind of "electronic gunboat," as the American press has dubbed them. Appropriate corrections have been made to the traditional term "gunboat diplomacy." On the banks of the Potomac nowadays it has been transformed into "electronic gunboat" diplomacy. But although the vehicles of this diplomacy have changed, its essence remains the same.

Today the American Air Force has 24 AWACS planes, 10 of which are outside the United States. However, after the new Reagan administration steered a course toward sharply stepping up the arms race, it was decided to create an AWACS armada of 40 "electronic gunboats." As the Washington POST wrote, "That number of AWACS will almost certainly increase the temptation to expand the use of them for political purposes."

Post-As-Sadat Egypt is the first target of this "temptation." The United States has begun to exert the crudest and most open pressure on Egypt, thereby incresing the tension throughout the Near East region. As the USSR Government statement to the U.S. Government stressed, "that is the only possible assessment of the dispatch of U.S. warships to Egypt's shores, and the placing in a state of increased combat readiness of Marine units in the Mediterranean and also the so-called 'Rapid Deployment Force' on U.S. territory."

AWACS aircraft are crisscrossing Egyptian airspace in order to "show the flag." The Pentagon military machine is being moved up to the shores of that country, obstensibly in order to hold fall maneuvers code-named Bright Star. But both Washington's "flag" and its "star" are cover for its far-reaching aggressive plans in the region of the Near East and Persian Gulf, which are aimed at stifling the national liberation movement of the region's peoples to benefit the American monopolies' mercenary aims and the American generals' strategic schemes.

The plan for Operation Bright Star was hatched and approved during the late Egyptian president's recent visit to Washington. In particular, it envisaged setting up a special military commission to coordinate operations against Libya, including an invasion of that country from a bridgehead on Egyptian territory.

The details of these maneuvers, scheduled for November, have still not been finally approved, but even their general outline shows the Pentagon's extremely dangerous intention eloquently enough. In particular, it is planned to airlift Egyptian military formations and subunits of the American Rapid Deployment Force into Sudan by the Libyan border under the supervision of the essential AWACS planes. At the same time, U.S. 6th Fleet ships sailing the Mediterranean are to enter the Gulf of Sidra in order, in the words of NEWSWEEK magazine, to create a problem for "ships as well as tankers transporting oil from Libya." We would remind the reader that it was in the Gulf of Sidra not so long ago that American fighters downed two Libyan patrol aircraft. As an official U.S. spokesman has cynically declared, "Those two aircraft were merely samples." It is true that he omitted to explain: Samples of what? However, that is clear even without a special explanation. The air piracy over the Gulf of Sidra is a sample of the"Bright Star"maneuvers, and these in their turn are a sample of the Pentagon's aggressive plans.

The assassination of As-Sadat has spurred Washington to expedite the implementation of these plans and to expand them. The point is that ever since the time of the Carter administration and particularly since the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran, As-Sadat's Egypt, with Israel, had been Washington's main outpost in the Near East and assumed many functions of an American policeman in the Persian Gulf. However, a whole series of As-Sadat's accords with the United States were of the nature of "gentlemen's agreements," for all the ungentlemanliness of their participants and their content.

Since the assassination of As-Sadat, Washington has begun to make feverish efforts to ensure that the "gentlemen's agreements" concluded with him do not also expire. In this connection TIME magazine cites the following remark from a ranking person in the American military command: "Geography guarantees Egypt the central role in any Near Eastern military equation. But it was As-Sadat who made Egypt the linchpin in the wheel of our strategy." That is a dangerous wheel! It may roll people into the abyss of military catastrophe!

The diplomatic activities of the American delegation at As-Sadat's funeral and the subsequent actions to expedite and expand the"Bright Star"maneuvers pursue precisely the aim of riveting post-As-Sadat Egypt to Washington's "strategic wheel." The American capital would like to see a new strategic diplomatic chain forged from stronger material than the late Egyptian president's "words of honor." This applies to turning the desert in western Egypt into a kind of laboratory for American aggression "in the Near East sands," to the modernization of the Ra's Banas Air Force Base and to the future of the Sinai Peninsula (the strategic importance of the latter is quite obvious). So here we have yet another reason compelling Washington to hurry to carry out the"Bright Star"maneuvers and other military and diplomatic actions.

American propaganda is trying to claim that the actions Washington is now carrying out in the Near East, including the actions being carried out by Cairo and Khartoum under the pressure from Washington, are aimed at "lessening tension" in the region. Blessed is he that believes, as the saying goes. The USSR Government statement to the U.S. Government rightly emphasizes that Washington's actions in connection with the death of As-Sadat "are not only unlawful but also increase the dangerous tension throughout the region." Indeed, what sort of perverted imagination do you need to portray as "lessening tension" measures such as the planned flight to Egypt from the U.S. Strategic Air Command base (North Dakota) by formation of B-52 intercontinental strategic bombers loaded with bombs that will be dropped on "training targets" on Egyptian territory; After refueling in the air, the bombers will return to the United States, "having demonstrated," in the Washington POST's expression, "the potential of American military might."

And what about the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers provocatively close to the shores of Libya? And the expediting of the transfer to Egypt of large consignments of the latest weapons, including F-16 fighters, M-60 tanks and Hawk surface-to-air missiles? And the proposed landing of an American Marines subunit on Masirah Island (Oman) and in the Somali port of Berbera? And the landing operations of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division in western Egypt? And the proposed American-Egyptian troop movements around Cairo, which will be much more massive than last year's Bright Star maneuvers? And the $100-million increase in military deliveries to Sudan plus the proposed dispatch to Khartoum of a so-called "mobile training team" of American servicemen/advisers? And, finally, the raid of the "electronic gunboats" -- the AWACS aircraft -- on Egypt? If all these are measures to "alleviate tension" in the Near East, what should the stepping up of tension look like? Truly a world record for hypocrisy was set a few days ago by Secretary of State Haig, who declared that the Bright Star maneuvers should be regarded as "evidence of the American concern for stability, peace and noninterference" in the Near East.

The ostentatious absence of Israel as a participant in the upcoming maneuvers is equally hypocritical. Washington is making no secret of the fact that this is with the intent of "not wounding the sensitivities" of the Arab participants in Bright Star and not compromising them. But the presence -- and very tangible presence at that -- of the Israeli military in all these plans is indisputable, and no hypocrisy is capable of concealing it. You only have to recall, say, the results of Begin's September visit to Washington.

It should not be forgotten that Washington's connivance with the Israeli aggressors means the active stepping up of tension in the Near East. A so-called "memorandum of understanding" was drawn up in the course of conversations between the U.S. and Israel defense ministers -- Weinberger and Sharon. The understanding is complete indeed. Begin promised Washington air cover in the eastern Mediterranean, the stockpiling of American armaments on Israeli territory "just in case," the use of Israeli ports by U.S. warships and the granting of airbases in the Negev Desert to the American Air Force.

...Bidding "Godspeed" to the AWACS aircraft whose ceremonial welcome failed to take place at the Cairo West air force base, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig declared that they "will help us to demonstrate our all-around ability to ensure security in the Near East." But in reality the "electronic gunboat" diplomacy, like its technically more primitive predecessor, demonstrates completely the opposite -- the extremely dangerous playing with fire in which imperialist forces and their proteges are engaging in the Near East.

PRAVDA ON SUPPORT FOR MUBARAK, ISRAELI DEMANDS

PM281619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has received the leaders of two opposition parties -- I. Shukri, chairman of the Socialist Labor Party, and M. Kamil Murad, chairman of the Liberal Socialist Party. After the meeting with the head of State, I. Shukri said that the Socialist Labor Party "expresses confidence in the president," 'considering his call for the attainment of national unity and his recognition of the opposition forces' important role.

As is well known, both parties had already given support to Mubarak, voting for him in the presidential election.

At the same time the National Progressive (left) Party, which is also in opposition, has opposed him. The National Progressive Party explains its decision by the fact that Mubarak intends to pursue the former president's line and in particular to continue the Camp David policy and strengthen the alliance with the United States. Acting from consistent positions, the party believes that only the renunciation of this line can create a real basis for national consensus.

Meanwhile, in an interview published by the newspaper AL-AHRAM, H. Mubarak has again stated that Egypt will observe the Camp David accords.

However, Israel feels that all this is not enough. Citing official circles, Israeli radio has announced that a new meeting of the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli leaders will probably be needed. While handing over Sinai to the Egyptians, the broadcast said, we are receiving in exchange only paper (they have in mind the "peace treaty" -- V.P.); it is necessary that Presidents Reagan and Mubarak should firmly guarantee what Carter and As-Sadat promised."

Today AL-AHRAM publishes the second part of H. Mubarak's interview, in which he states that As-Sadat's murder was a link in a broader plan. Mubarak stated that the "plot's" ultimate goal was the implementation of an "Islamic revolution" of the Iranian type.

U.S., ISRAEL WORSEN EGYPTIAN, MIDEAST SITUATION

PM291119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Near East: Complex Situation"]

[Text] In recent days there has been a further exacerbation of the situation in the Near East caused by the United States' militarist aspirations and Israel's mounting aggression. In response to the assassination of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat in Cairo during a military parade, Washington has taken emergency military measures.

Dozens of U.S. warships carrying aircraft and landing forces are now in the eastern Mediterranean close to Egyptian and Libyan shores. Units of the Rapid Deployment Force, including those stationed on U.S. territory, have been put on combat alert. A considerable increase has been announced in the scale of the Bright Star maneuvers scheduled for November, during which it is planned to land naval forces on the Egyptian and Sudanese coasts; U.S. strategic aircraft will appear over the Near East for the first time.

And that is not all. After meeting with two U.S. aides in Cairo at the time of As-Sadat's funeral, Sudan's President J. Numayri called for a "preventive strike" against Libya, which is allegedly threatening the Sudanese and Egyptian borders. Washington officials immediately stated that they would support their ally, and a U.S. delegation was sent to Khartoum to conclude an agreement on immediate military supplies; at the same time further aid was promised to Egypt, too. Here the United States is seeking to create the impression that, since As-Sadat's disappearance from the political arena, someone has been threatening that country and the Americans must consequently "defend" it.

During the 20 October talk between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat, the sides denounced the U.S. actions aimed at creating a dangerous hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean, and the heightened combat readiness introduced for the U.S. fleet and the so-called Rapid Deployment Force there. They view this as an attempt by the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt and other Arab peoples and to put pressure on them.

We will not investigate all the shakiness and untenability of the arguments put forward by Washington to justify such a turbulent outburst of military activity in the east Medterranean.

However, we cannot overlook one important fact: Many decisions on the Near East which Washington is now taking are of a militarist and obviously nervous nature. Some statements by high-ranking figures which later have to be put right and corrected by press aides on the pretext that a particular secretary had been "misunderstood" also appear hasty. The U.S. representation at As-Sadat's funeral had an unusual look, with a touch of the extraordinary: two government delegations flew to Cairo simultaneously -- a diplomatic delegation headed by Secretary of State A. Haig and a military delegation under the leadership of Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and three former U.S. presidents -- J. Carter, G. Ford and R. Nixon. That sort of thing does not often happen in the practice of interstate relations, particularly if you consider that initially the present White House incumbent and the U.S. vice president also intended to go to Cairo.

All these facts prove beyond doubt that deep anxiety prevails in U.S. ruling circles over the future of U.S. positions in the Near East. As-Sadat's assassination, the New York TIMES writes, was reminiscent of the upheaval which the U.S. administration experienced at the time of the overthrow of the shah of Iran.

Of course, these events are different. The shah was swept away by a popular revolution. And although the Egyptian president was the victim of a plot whose extent is still not definitively known, the structure and continuity of state power in the country were preserved.

Nonetheless there is much ground for alarm in Washington. The U.S. newspapers are writing frankly that the Pentagon and State Departmen strategists are being pursued, as in a nightmare, by questions that will not go away: Will As-Sadat's successors be able to continue the same foreign course? Will the entire Camp David mechanism erected with such difficulty by U.S. diplomacy collapse? What will Egypt in general be like after As-Sadat?

Too much in U.S.-Egyptian relations was linked with this individual. He made many pledges to the United States and Israel when signing the Camp David accords. Sometimes it even seemed that As-Sadat was acting alone, counter to, or at least taking no great account of, the will and opinion of his entourage, the officer corps and the clergy.

Of course, by his domestic policy As-Sadat enabled the small class of urban and rural bourgeoisie and the bureaucratic apparatus to grow rich and strong, but at the same time he alienated other strata of the population. He offended the Egyptians' national pride forged over the centuries and strengthened under President J. an-Nasir by subordinating the country to foreign diktat, ignoring the opinion of his own people and brother Arabs with whom Egypt is linked by historical ties.

Even in recent years, when the country opened its doors wide to Western capital and received abundant credits and military and food aid from the United States, the impossibility of its normal economic development in isolation from its Arab neighbors was obvious. It is enough to cite just the following example: Over 2 million Egyptians work in the Arab countries every year and the money they send home serves as a major source of foreign currency revenue for the treasury, together with that from oil, the Suez Canal, tourism and cotton.

The breakdown of the traditional ties with the Arab countries has generated signs of sicknes in the Egyptian economy, exacerbating the dissatisfaction felt by ordinary Egyptians with the government's social policy. Opposition has increased both from the left and the right. Extremist religious organizations have become more active and clashes have taken place between the Muslim and Christian communities. In the last month of As-Sadat's rule, over 1,500 people were arrested for political reasons, although the Egyptian prisons were already full.

It may be asserted with complete justification that Egyptian society has found itself in a state of division and serious political ferment which has also affected the army -- the regime's main bulwark. As-Sadat fell victim to the tension in the country, whose emergence was to a considerable extent promoted by his own domestic and foreign policy.

Naturally, all these problems have been bequeathed to the new president, who is faced with many complex tasks. So far, to judge by reports from Cairo, the wheel of repressions continues to turn: Arrests of people suspected of supporting the anti-As-Sadat plot and participants in the Asyut riots are underway, and so is a purge of the army. It must not be forgotten, however, that the fatal experience of the shah of Iran and of As-Sadat himself showed convincingly that sociopolitical problems, all the more so when they are aggravated by an outburst of religious feelings and gross U.S. interference in internal affairs, cannot be resolved by repressions and the reinforcement of the punitive apparatus. At best this only drives the disease inward for a while. Different measures, removing the tension in society, are needed.

Obviously, attention must be drawn to one feature in the reaction which As-Sadat's death generated in the Arab countries: Essentially it was a reaction not to the death of a man but to the death of a regime. Directly or, more often, cautiously some Arab politicans and newspapers have stated that the change of leadership in Egypt could open up opportunities for "Cairo's return to the bosom of the Arab family."

But this more than anything else is what Washington and Tel Aviv do not want. After signing the Camp David accords in 1978 and then the separate "peace treaty" with Israel, As-Sadat made his country imperialism's main bulwark in the Arab world, whose loss threatens to muddle all the U.S. cards in the Near East. The desire to tie Egypt more closely to the U.S. wheel and keep it within the framework of the Camp David accords, which have been denounced by the majority of Arab states, is clearly discernible in the military and diplomatic activity which has now been launched around Egypt.

The pressure on Cairo is being brought to bear from various sides. Thus, with Sudan's aid the Americans are provoking a military conflict with Libya. By drawing Egypt into it they would generate anger against President Mubarak in many countries, worsening still further his government's relations with other Arab states. The Bright Star maneuvers have also been conceived as a demonstration of continuing cooperation between the United States and Egypt of an anti-Soviet and anti-Arab nature.

From all appearances the Israeli leaders are no less alarmed than the Americans. In the opinion of several foreign observers, Tel Aviv is preparing to set Cairo a unique test to determine whether it is worth the Israeli troops' while to withdraw from the remaining part of the Sinai peninsula in exchange for the concessions from Egypt envisaged by the Camp David accords. For instance, there is a plan to strike at the Palestinian forces in Lebanon. If Cairo reacts to this act of tyranny in a way which is as pro-Israeli as it was under As-Sadat, Tel Aviv will withdraw from Sinai. Otherwise this will not be done. Israel, the London TIMES writes, is wondering now whether Egypt "might try to restore its positions in the Arab world after it has regained all of Sinai."

It is not hard to note that this whole impudent game undertaken by imperialism and Zionism is leading only to the aggravation of tension in the Near East as a whole and within Egypt itself. It contradicts the interests of the peoples of the region who are seeking lasting peace and social progress and are protesting against foreign interference in their internal affairs, and it complicates still further the path toward a universal settlement of the crisis situation in one of the most explosive parts of the world.

RPP: U.S. PRESSURE SEEN IN SAUDI MIDEAST PLAN

LD281644 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Replying to Arab leaders who objected to the decision by the Gulf Cooperation Council to submit the Saudi plan for a Middle East settlement at the coming Arab summit in Fes, as it would be premature, Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that it is precisely our plan which meets the requirements of the current stage, at which the Arabs must declare anew their rights and affirm that they want peace, and that it is a positive alternative which can be a basis for the establishment of a just peace in the region.

This statement gives the impression that Saudi Arabia regards its plan as an alternative to the policy of the United States and Israel, which is fundamentally based on force and violence. Saudi Arabia embarked on its peace initiative at a time when Washington had announced its strategic agreement with Israel, encouraging Israel to persist in its expansionist policy toward the Arab peoples, to perpetuate its presence in the occupied Arab territories, to continue its agression against Lebanon and its violation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people -- rights which have been recognized by the international community -- and also to encourage Israel's efforts to suppress the Palestinian liberation movement.

Saudi Arabia presented its peace initiatuve at a time when Washington declared a state of alert among the units of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and the Arabian Sea, when it unprecedently increased its interference in the affairs of Egypt and when it caused its confrontation with the Libyan Jamahiriyah to take the form of direct aggression.

Have the Arabs, I wonder, done anything to justify all these provocations by Washington? No, nothing at all. The Arabs' stand needs no further confirmation of their desire for peace. Among the best proof of this is the support of most Arab leaders for the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East issue with the participation of all parties concerned. They are confident that such a conference, which would block the way to any separate solutions, would open a practical field for establishing a just and stable peace in the region.

In the face of this such a positive and constructive stand by the Arabs and all the other forces who are eager to establish a just and stable peace in the Middle East, the Reagan administration is stubbornly persisting in following the Camp David policy, bearing in mind that this policy directly seeks to make the Arab states yield to U.S. and Israeli domination and also to make them lose their political and economic independence. The experience of Egypt, whose former leader dragged it onto the Camp David course, bears witness to the fact that U.S. diplomacy, while acting as a mediator in concluding separate deals between the Arabs and Israel, in fact serves the interests of imperialist aggression and expansion. Hence it becomes clear what the Arabs are risking when they hand over the keys of the Middle East settlement to Washington alone.

Until recently, Riyadh used to be aware of these risks. This seemed to be so even after Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Azis made a statement to REVUE DE LIBAN last summer, in which he advocated discussing the idea of the international conference on the Middle East at the Arab summit in Fes. In other words, the Saudi leadership then deemed it necessary to link its plan for a Middle East settlement with the convening of a broad-ranging international conference on this issue.

What has made it change its opinion and rely on Washington and no one else? It appears that Riyadh has yielded to the pressures of the Reagan administration, which objected more than once to the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned. Meanwhile, it seems to us that Washington welcomes the Saudi plan, it being yet another opportunity to split the unity of the Arab ranks which oppose the Camp David accords. Is it not for this very reason that many Arab leaders regard the discussion of the Saudi plan at the Fes summit as premature?

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WAY TO MIDEAST SOLUTION

LD281610 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 28 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- Tension in the Middle East is on the rise. This has been emphasized anew in the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, which were exchanged on Tuesday in the Kremlin at a dinner which was given in honour of the head of the Yemen Arab Republic. The aggravation of the situation is a result of the aggressive expansionist policy, conducted by Israel, and imperialist force, supporting it. As a result, the situation in the whole region of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf is becoming more explosive.

The Washington administration which grossly interferes into affairs of other countries under the pretext of "defending U.S. interests", masterminds the aggravation of tension and military psychosis in the region. Ignoring the vital interests of Arab peoples, particularly the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to have a state of their own, the Washington and Tel Aviv ruling circles are speeding up the policy of militarisation of the Middle East, the build-up of the American military presence, entangle that region with military bases and strongpoints for stationing the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. [sentence as received] The stake on force, on military solution of problems -- this is the essence of the strategic doctrine of the U.S. administration and the Israeli aggressor, whom the U.S. administration protects.

The alternative to the Camp David agressive collusion is the Soviet proposal, which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. That proposal provides for attainment of a peace settlement in the Middle East through collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation which was recognised by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

In this connection the Soviet Union invariably stresses the need of taking up again the path of honest collective quest for a comprehensive settlement on a fair and realistic basis.

This can be done within the framework of a specially convened international conference which would be a constructive alternative to separate deals, concluded behind the back of Arab peoples. It is only the aggressor and those who claim domination over the Arab peoples and their natural resources [words indistinct] gain from the fact that there is still no settlement of the Middle East situation. The Soviet Union has a high stake in consolidation of stability in the region, since our country's security largely depends on the strength of peace in that region.

YAR PRESIDENT WINDS UP 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Pre-Departure Statement

JN281850 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, left Moscow at 1100 today at the end of his 3-day official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In a pre-departure statement, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces said: I am very happy to express my own gratitude and that of my delegation for the hospitable welcome and warm accord with which we were met when we set foot on the soil of the friendly USSR. This underlines the depth of the noble human feelings and ties between the Yemeni people and the Soviet Union's peoples and the old historic relations between the two friendly countries. There is no doubt that this was positively and effectively reflected in our comprehensive talks with our friends the Soviet leaders led by Chairman Leonid Brezhnev.

Our talks ended in positive and effective results that will certainly bolster our bilateral relations and further entrench and promote Yemeni-Soviet multifaceted cooperation so we can benefit from the Soviet Union's experience and potential.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks for and appreciation of the great understanding of our USSR friends. Most of the thoughts and opinions we exchanged were identical and very close to being one comprehensive view on several Arab and international issues and events, particularly the warmth of the Soviet stance on the Palestine question and the Soviet Union's concern over the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East problem in a way that would guarantee the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights including their right to return to their land, to self-determination and to establish their independent state.

The Soviet Union has always proved that it is a friend of the Arabs and that it is adopting a world political course which is committed to all the causes of justice and right.

Cable to Brezhnev

LD282112 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, sent a telegram from aboard his plane to Leonid Brezhnev. It reads: "I and the whole of our delegation are heartened very much by our successful visit to the Soviet Union. This visit is strengthening bonds of friendship between our countries. Allow me on behalf of the delegation and on my own behalf to convey to you sincere wishes and profound gratitude for your kindness, cordial welcome and close attention during the discussion of the questions raised. I am certain that our meeting is very important to both countries at present and in the future."

"I wish happiness and good health to you, and every success in all fields of life to the Soviet Union."

Joint Communique

LD281904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1722 GMT 28 Oct 81

["Joint Communique on the Visit of the President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS -- At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 26-28 October 1981.

During the visit talks were held between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Semen Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR].

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- Georgiy Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; Yevgeniy Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador the the YAR; Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Department for Near East Countries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on the Yemeni side -- 'Abo al-'Aziz 'Abo al-Ghani, vice president; Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister; 'Abo al-Wahab Jabary, member of the Consultative Council; Dr 'Abo al-'Abo al-Wahab Mahmud, member of the Consultative Council; 'Ali Luffi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; 'Ali 'Abo ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation; Lt Col 'Ali Muhammad 'Uthrub, minister of the interior; Salih al-Ashwal, YAR ambassador in the USSR; Ahmad Muhammad ar-Radi, secretary general to the presidency; Lt Col Muhammad 'Abo al-Malik al-Urufi, deputy chief of the general staff for military training; Lt Col 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of the Planning and Organization Board of the YAR Armed Forces General Staff; Sharaf ad-Din as-Sa'idi, director general of the Protocol Department of the YAR Armed Forces Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, an exchange of opinions was held on questions pertaining to the state of, and the prospects for further devleopment, of Soviet-North Yemeni relations, the situation in the Near East, and on other topical international problems of interest for both sides.

The sides believe that the personal meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the YAR make a great positive contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. They also expressed themselves in favor of widening contacts and consultations at other levels.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the level achieved in the traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and the YAR, and they noted the steadfast mutually beneficial nature [of the relations] and expressed themselves in favor of their further expansion and strengthening on the basis of the treaty of friendship between the USSR and the YAR dated 21 March, 1964.

The sides also expressed satisfaction with the level attained by the constantly developing cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. It was noted that with the assistance of the Soviet Union, a number of major installations have been built which contribute to the development of industry, transport and other branches of the economy of the Yemeni Arab Republic. The sides expressed the desire to continue to expand and improve mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, military, scientific-technical, trade and cultural spheres, and also in the spheres of health care, education and the training of national cadres for the YAR.

The Yemeni side acquainted the Soviet side with the steps which are being taken by the leadership of the YAR and the PDRY with the aim of restoring Yemeni unity. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the development of fraternal relations between the YAR and the PDRY in the light of documents signed in Kuwait, San'a', Aden and Ta'izz during meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

The YAR president expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round aid in promoting the strengthening of the country's national independence and sovereignty, and also the Soviet Union's support for the Yemeni revolution and the republican system in the country.

In discussing international issues, special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. Both sides expressed serious concern over the further heightening of tensions in that area caused by the growing aggressiveness of Israel, which relies on the support of imperialist forces. One of the latest manifestations of that support was the proclamation of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

The Soviet Union and the YAR resolutely condemned the continuing occupation by Israel of the Arab lands, Israel's incessant hostile actions against the Palestinian Arab people and Lebanon, and the bandit raid by the Israeli Air Force on the nuclear research center near Baghdad.

The sides again condemned the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which run counter to the vital interests of the Arab countries and peoples, in the first place of the Arab people of Palestine, and prevent the establishment of genuine peace in the Middle-East. They categorically reject the policy of separate deals, the talks on administrative autonomy for the Palestinians, and any attempts at holding separate talks concerning the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides condemned any actions by Israel directed at changing the status of Jerusalem, the creation of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories, the toughening of repressions and racial discrimination against the Arab population, the desecration of Arab historical, religious and cultural values.

The USSR and the YAR confirmed their striving to work for a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination, up to the creation of its own independent state.

The sides declared for the convocation to this end of an international conference on the Middle East, with the obligatory participation in it of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- on an equal basis with the other participants. The North Yemen side declared its support for the Soviet initiative on the convocation of such a conference.

The sides examined the situation in Lebanon and strongly condemned Israel's incessant aggression, which is perpetrated with external support against that country, and its crude interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They demanded that an end be put to all sorts of aggressive actions and declare for normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of protecting its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Yemeni side expressed profound gratitude to the Soveit Union for its principled support for the Arabs' struggle for their just cause.

The sides examined the situation in the Persian Gulf area and declared their support for the right of the countries in that area to ensure themselves, without outside interference, of security in that area and to be sovereign masters of their natural resources. They declared their opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases in that area, to the deployment of nuclear weapons there, and to all forms of interference from the outside in the internal affairs of the states situated there. The YAR declared its support for the Soviet proposals on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area.

On the question of the international conference on the Indian Ocean, the two sides reaffirmed their stand on the need to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the convocation of that conference in the near future.

The USSR and the YAR expressed concern over the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They called for the speediest peaceful settlement of that conflict through talks, and they support the international mediatory efforts directed at attaining that objective.

The sides declared for the preservation of a zone of peace in the Red Sea area on the basis of full respect of the rights and interests of all coastal states and noninterference in their internal affairs.

In examining topical questions of the situation in the world, the USSR and the YAR expressed deep concern in connection with the aggravation of the international atmosphere, and expressed themselves firmly in favor of a consistent increase in the efforts of all peace-loving forces with the aim of maintaining and deepening the process of international detente, consolidating peace and international security.

The prime importance of ceasing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, was stressed in connection with this. The sides called for the conclusion of an international convention to ban neutron weapons.

The North Yemeni side expressed its support for the draft declaration by the United Nations General Assembly aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, which was proposed by the Soviet Union at the 36th UN General Assembly session.

The Soviet Union and the YAR are convinced of the need for actions aimed at removing from the practice of international relations any manifestations of the policy of hegomonism and expansionism and attempts to exert military, political and economic pressure on the independent states of Asia, Africa and other regions.

The sides expressed support for the struggle being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of its legitimate representative -- the SWAPO organization -- for freedom and independence. They once more condemned the racist policy being pursued by the South African Government, as well as its cooperation with the racist regime in Israel, and they confirmed their solidarity with the people of South Africa struggling for the liquidation of the regime of racist oppression.

The USSR and the YAR note the important role being played by the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs, in the struggle for the reduction of international tension, for peace throughout the world and for sovereignty and the strengthening of national independence.

The sides confirmed the need to apply efforts directed at the eradication of all manifestations of exploitation and diktat in international economic relations, and at their restructuring on a just and equal basis in order to guarantee the sovereignty of all countries over their own natural resources.

The sides expressed deep satisfaction with the positive results of the visit by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, to the Soviet Union. They consider that the talks held during the visit made a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between USSR and the YAR.

'Ali' 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, expressed profound gratitude to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and those accompanying him during the visit.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, invited Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official friendly visit to the YAR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The dates of the visit will be determined later.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES KUWAITI MINISTER OF STATE

PM281521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 20 October P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs. Questions of the further development of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait were discussed during talks held in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere. 'Adil N. al-Jarrah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR was present at the talks.

SYRIAN PEACE SUPPORTERS' DELEGATION DEPARTS

PM281503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of Syrian peace supporters led by M.D. Bajbuj, member of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party, vice president of the WPC and chairman of the Syrian National Peace Council, had ended its visit.

The delegation was received at the USSR Supreme Soviet, had talks at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and visisted Lenigrad.

A joint communique reflected the concern about the aggravation of the situation in the Near East as a result of Israel's new aggressive actions and about the growing U.S. military and political interference in the affairs of this region's countries.

EXPANDING COOPERATION ADVANTAGEOUS TO ALGERIA

PM281637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vladimirov dispatch: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] El Djazair, 20 Oct -- The newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, which is published here, writes of mutually advantageous cooperation meeting the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA].

More than 100 national economic projects have been erected and are continuing to be constructed in the republic with the Soviet Union's assistance over the 19 years of the DPRA's independent development. Soviet specialists are assisting Algeria to prospect for minerals. Contracts have been signed according to which Soviet organizations will participate in constructing both a spare parts shop at the El Hadjar metallurgical combine and the Hassi-Rimel gas pipeline, and in enlarging the windowpane shop in Oran. At present, EL MOUDJAHID continues, Algerian and Soviet experts are studying ways and means to expand contacts between our countries on the basis of the accords reached during the recent official visit of DPRA President C. Bendjedid to the Soviet Union.

It can be said even now that Soviet-Algerian cooperation will be extended to agriculture and hydrology, heavy industry and power generation, the production of cement and other construction materials, housebuilding and the creation of vocational training centers. The sides' specific commitments will be laid down by the seventh session of the permanent Soviet-Algerian intergovernmental commission to be held in November.

MAJLIS APPROVES MUSAVI AS IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER

LD290738 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Oct, TASS -- The Majlis (Iranian Parliament) by a majority vote today endorsed the appointment of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as prime minister of Iran. Earlier he was minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

INSTITUTE CHIEF ON USSR-AFRICA RELATIONS

PM281435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute: "USSR and Africa: Along the Road of Cooperation"]

[Text] The historical period since the end of World War II attests very forcefully that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have always been the loyal allies of the national liberation forces both in their struggle for liberation from foreign domination and since they gained independence for their people. A new phenomenon has been firmly established in international relations -- the establishment of equal relations in both the political and the economic spheres between a major industrially developed socialist country -- the Soviet Union -- and young African states.

Africa is a continent of dynamic and profound social and political changes. Suffice it to say that in the past two decades the colonial system in its classic forms has been eliminated there. Some 50 independent states have emerged in place of the former colonial empires.

The results of this have not taken long to show. In our day the position of the African countries in world affairs has changed markedly. The liberated states have emerged into the forefront of world politics. They now comprise one-third of UN members. Africa's voice in defense of peace, freedom and the peoples' independence is heard loudly in the solution of many urgent problems of international life. The Soviet Union assesses highly the role of the liberated African states in the struggle for lasting peace in our world.

Over the years of independence the African countries have also achieved definite successes on the path of economic development, although their economic situation as a whole remains very grave. The former colonialists left the Africans to resolve their own problems under the hardest possible conditions. This should always be remembered; just as those who avoid their historical responsibilities, as the West does, should be exposed.

The studies of the African countries' present-day economic and financial situation carried out by the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute make it possible to draw a number of additional conclusions.

With the exception of the countries which extract oil to any degree, the majority of African states (particularly the least developed) encounter particularly great difficulties in resolving the development problems. These difficulties have increased considerably in the seventies as a result of the aggravation of capitalism's structural crisis -- currency and financial, energy and raw material and ecological crisis.

Foreign investments, as is well known, are continuing to play an important part in the complex of factors conditioning the nature and orientation of socioeconomic processes in Africa. The strategy of the multinational monopolies consists in imposing on the African countries a path of development ensuring the latter's fullest involvement in the system of the international capitalist division of labor and the maintenance of their dependence on neocolonialist centers of economic and financial power.

The majority of African countries have absolutely no inclination to submit obediently to imperialist strategy. As a counterweight to this strategy the former colonies are elaborating their own strategy, which pursues as its main objective the attainment of economic independence.

Analyzing the present international situation, we cannot fail to note the following circumstance. It is making itself felt increasingly powerfully. The African countries' socioeconomic development and the development of their domestic and foreign policy is taking place under conditions of acute confrontation between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction and war.

"The consolidation of the liberated countries' independence does not suit the imperialists," L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress stated. "They are using thousands of ways and means to try to attach these countries to themselves in order to dispose more freely of their natural resources and exploit their territories for their strategic purposes."

Nor can we fail to see that in Africa, in connection with the existence and emergence of a number of conflict situations, active use is being made of the colonialists' long-standing "divide and rule" method. Everything must be done to ensure that situations in which relations are aggravated between independent states do not arise. Otherwise the imperialists will inevitably try to exploit them to their own advantage.

It is particularly necessary to say the following. Beijing's present foreign policy course in Africa is essentially a reserve for imperialism in its struggle against the national liberation movement and the progressive African states. Chinese policy's collusion with imperialism in Africa is so close that on the overwhelming majority of important international problems affecting that continent any essential difference between them has been eroded.

Mention may also be made of the fact that the Beijing leaders like to assert that the conflagration of a new world war is inevitable and that "great chaos will soon ensue" in the world. They extend this concept to Europe, Asia and Africa. This is nothing but a line toward fueling international tension and stoking hostility among states. Such an approach to international relations undermining faith in the struggle for peace is extraordinarily dangerous. Beijing's propaganda of the line toward fueling international tension, which is based on the desire for hegemonism, anti-Sovietism and disregard of the lives of entire peoples, including the African peoples, is resolutely denounced in the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

People ask quite often: "What sort of Africa would the Soviet Union like to see?" A clear reply was given to this question by L.I. Brezhnev when he said: "An Africa of the sort the Africans themselves want -- peaceful, independent and prosperous! After all, Africa is a sphere of vital interests for the Africans themselves and no one else." Wise words. They explain in particular why the Soviet foreign policy initiatives, both in bilateral Soviet-African relations and on international problems, are welcomed in Africa.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, constantly opposed interference by imperialism and by racists in African countries' internal affairs. As we understand it, the overwhelming majority of Africans consider their ideal to be the creation of society where there is no exploitation of man by man. They are fully entitled to that. To declare this natural desire for a society of social justice a danger to the capitalist West, as imperialist propaganda is doing, means betraying a desire to perpetuate in Africa the oppression of foreign monopolies and to implant regimes there (which would include supporting racism) which connive at this. At the same time it means seeking to destabilize the progressive countries. There are more than enough examples. Matters even sometimes reach the point of the overt pursuit of a policy of state terrorism, when plans are nurtured for the physical removal of particular eminent figures of progressive Africa. The Soviet Union is struggling actively against this monstrous terrorist line in international affairs, of which the CIA is a tool.

It is also worth recalling the Soviet Union's constant line of maintaining peace in Africa. This entails the struggle for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Africa, the proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and the denunciation of aggressive actions on African soil and of Washington's attempts to create new military bases on it. The Soviet Union thus resolutely opposed imperialism's attempts to turn Africa into a region of military-political confrontation.

The desire for peace has also frequently been proclaimed by many outstanding African leaders. Indeed, only under peaceful conditions will the African countries be able to focus their further efforts on the solution of the complex internal tasks facing them.

The fact that the USSR and the liberated African countries consistently adhere to a peace-loving policy influences their relations in the most beneficial way. It is well known that, by acting together, the socialist countries and the African states have secured UN adoption of a whole series of highly important decisions aimed at strengthening international peace and security.

But an even greater threat to the world, including Africa, looms in connection with the intensified attempts by the most bellicose imperialist forces to resurrect the position of strength policy in international relations. This militarist leaning in the policy of Washington and some of its allies is also aimed against the liberated countries' interests.

U.S. statesmen have issued a challenge to freedom-loving Africa by demonstrating their scorn for its peoples' rights and aspirations. They are vainly trying to pin the label of "terrorism" on the liberation struggle. They would like to delay progressive social change in Africa and throughout the world. But it is impossible to freeze the world's development. A goal of that kind is a mirage.

The Soviet Union is in full solidarity with the African patriots and shares and supports the progressive forces' desire for unity for the sake of progress. Of course, the ideas of creating closed military groupings and blocs on the continent and the setting of some states against others cannot serve as its basis. These concepts imposed by certain people are aimed merely at destabilizing Africa and they are fraught with the danger of war.

One important avenue of the Leninist peace policy is the Soviet Union's support for the liberated states' struggle to restructure international economic relations. Equally important significance attaches to something else. The Soviet Union is setting an example of equal trade and economic relations in real life. It is precisely such relations which exist between the USSR and the African states.

Today, as always, imperialism is seeking to impede the development of Soviet-African relations. This is done because the expansion of the African countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union makes them stronger with respect to racism and neocolonialism.

The most important task for all peoples of the world has been and remains the safeguarding of world peace. Today the illusion has been disseminated in some places that if world war III breaks out it will affect only the United States and Europe. That is a naive illusion! Nuclear war (even if successfully limited geographically) would be a monstrous catastrophe with consequences of a global nature, and the entire world, including Africa, would suffer as a result.

The limitation and halting of the arms race — and that is precisely what the Soviet leadership is urging on the U.S. leaders -- would not only reduce the danger of the outbreak of world war but would enable the powers possessing large military arsenals to release considerable funds, a proportion of which could be used for the liberated countries' needs. However, the opposite picture is to be observed today.

The question of averting the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, which the South African racists are so anxious to acquire, also affects the African Continent most directly.

The political situation in international affairs, as we can see, is reflected in the situation in Europe and Africa. That is why it worries both Africans and Soviet people. If there is world peace, then Europe and independent Africa can develop. There is no sensible alternative to man's development on all continents of the world. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress, L.I. Brezhnev said that on the international plane there is no task more important now for all peoples of the world than defending peace. Peace must and should be preserved and reliably safeguarded. Otherwise, lasting peace as man's supreme possession will remain only an enticing but unattainable dream. That cannot be allowed. A new cold war must be nipped in the bud, and for this it is necessary to defend detente and peace in international relations with renewed energy. On this path Soviet-African cooperation is a very important factor stabilizing the international situation.

WEST'S PLAN FOR NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT CRITICIZED

LD281224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] The inhabitants of the Angolan capital have greeted the delegation of the so-called contact group of Namibia which arrived in Luanda with mass protest demonstrations. As is known, it comprises representatives of five Western powers: the United States, Britian, West Germany, France and Canada.

The activity of this group, which began back in 1977 under the banner of a quest for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem has in reality boiled down to dragging out the process of decolonizing the country. Over all these years, the Western group of five, together with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa which illegally occupies Namibia, have continued to plunder it.

Now the delegation of the contact group, led by Crocker, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, is carrying out a trip around several African countries in order to gain agreement from their governments to the U.S. plan for a settlement.

It is not superfluous to note that the appearance of this plan is linked with the achievement of power in the United States of the Reagan Administration which has pursued a course toward open cooperation with the Pretoria regime. This has prompted South Africa to refuse point blank to fulfill the resolution of the UN Security Council on Namibia which envisages the withdrawal of South African troops of occupation from Namibia and general democratic elections monitored by the international community.

Acting in close contact with Pretoria, high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, and primarily President Reagan himself, have stated that the resolution is, allegedly, utterly unsuitable and arbitrarily took upon themselves (?the role) of sovereign and allegedly dispassionate arbiters in a Namibian settlement.

In place of the UN plan, the United States is trying to impose a certain draft of constitutional principles which, as the U.S. press asserts, are allegedly intended to clear the path for Namibian independence. However, this plan does not even define the exact dates for the withdrawal of South African troops of occupation. Together with UN forces, under whose supervision the elections in Namibia are to take place, the introduction of contingents of military forces from the West is envisaged, primarily U.S. troops. Furthermore, according to the design of Washington and its allies, elections are to be preceded by a procedure of elaborating a constitution which would guarantee special rights for the white minority, which in essence means the preservation of the current system of domination by the white elite and the Western monopolies.

So, the U.S. plan which is supported by other Western powers not only fails to clear a path for Namibian independence but also creats new obstructions on this path. This is why the African countries reject attempts to impose the U.S. version of a Namibian settlement.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON WORK OF SOVIET-AFRICAN FORUM

PM281641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fruitful Work"]

[Text] The Soviet-African scientific and political conference "For Peace and Social Progress" ended 16 October in Moscow. It was the first meeting of its kind in the history of Soviet-African relations. It was attended by scholars, public figures and politicians from the Soviet Union and 25 African states and representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Over a 4-day period they discussed questions relating to the international situation, the state of and prospects for Soviet-African relations and problems of economic and social development in the world.

The participants adopted a statement rating highly the message of greetings and best wishes for success from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and expressed profound gratitude for his interest.

The statement stresses that the viewpoints of the Soviet and African participants on all the matters discussed at the conference coincide or are very similar. This applies above all to the cardinal problem of the present day -- the preservation of peace.

During the work of the three sections and the plenary sessions speakers were completely unanimous that only in conditions of peace and detente are successes possible in the struggle for freedom, national independence, equality and social and economic progress and for the establishment of a new international economic order. They stressed the need for collective efforts by all states to ensure effective measures to achieve disarmament, prevent nuclear war and resolve disputes and conflict situations by peaceful means.

During the conference the belief was expressed that great progress has been made in the sphere of Soviet-African relations, while at the same time there is considerable scope for their development.

It was stressed that all forms of cooperation between the USSR and African countries are just and equitable.

The participants noted that the forum had been important and useful in terms of strengthening mutual understanding among peoples and they advocated that similar meetings continue to be held.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES PARTY MEMBERSHIP AWARD

LD291202 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Oct 81

["The Badge '50 Years of Membership in the CPSU' Presented to Leonid Brezhnev" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS -- The badge "Fifty Years of Membership in the CPSU," which was established by the CPSU Central Committee, has been presented to Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin today. The badge is awarded to members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who have been in its ranks for 50 years and more.

The badge was presented by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov. In his speech he warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on 50 years of membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and wished him great creative successes for the benefit of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

A reply speech was delivered by Leonid Brezhnev.

The decision of the party Central Committee on the establishment of the badge "Fifty Years of Membership in the CPSU," he said, "is a tribute of honor and respect to the merited fighting men of the party, its veterans.

We are all sincerely glad and proud that together with us among the party ranks are, as before, quite a number of old Bolsheviks, who joined the party still in Lenin's times. They have devoted the whole of their lives to the great Lenin's cause. The glorious deeds of the party veterans are an example and source of inspiration to all of us.

As far as I am concerned, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, receiving this honorary badge precisely at the time when it has just been fifty years of my membership in the ranks of the CPSU, I feel understandable excitement. And it is not simply excitement, but a feeling of profound gratitude to Lenin's great party. The struggle for its ideals and objectives has determined the essence of the whole of my life.

Always and everywhere -- in peaceful labour or in battle, in production or in an executive office -- I was, am and will be in the first place a communist, one of the millions of like-minded persons, rallied closely under the banner of Lenin. I will devote all of my energies to the cause of the party, which means to the cause of happiness of our Soviet people, its peace and well-being.

Leonid Brezhnev was cordially congratulated by members of the Politbureau, alternative members of the Politbureau and secretaries of the Central Committee. They wished him good health, further successes in building the communist society in our country, in the struggle for strengthening lasting peace and international security.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF BABIY YAR COMMEMORATED

WA290800 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 27 September, page 3, features a 1,000-word article by Dmytro Donskoy on the approaching 40th anniversary of the Babiy Yar atrocity.

The article begins with a graphic description of the monument and surrounding area of Bayiy Yar. In commenting on the Western media's handling of the Babiy Yar tragedy the author states: "Erroneous assertions are being tendentiously propagated before the world community that the Hitlerites shot only Jews at Babiy Yar."

"Above all," the author continues, "this is being undertaken by Zionists in Israel and the United States, for whom sacrilege, provocation, and twisting of facts has become a norm of behavior." These same people, according to the author, claim that "the Jewish cemetery has been plowed over to make way for a stadium and that Jews are not permitted to conduct memorial services at Babiy Yar." The author denies these contentions, characterizing them as "blasphemous" and "hypocritical." While not slighting the Jewish dimension of the tragedy, he stresses that many non-Jews of many nationalities perished at Babiy Yar.

In recounting the events at Babiy Yar, the author condemns anti-Semitism as a great evil. He sees, however, a close connection between Zionism and anti-Semitism, and between Zionism and facism. "It has long been known," he states, "that Zionism and anti-Semitism attempt to present themselves as opposing currents. But upon lifting the veil we will see that they naturally share many common traits." The setting apart of Jews from other nationalities in the Babiy Yar tragedy is not only an insult to the memory of all those who perished, but "clear proof that Zionists are interested in fanning anti-Semitism," according to the author. In drawing the connection between Zionism and fascism, he asserts that Zionists "in the 1930's found a common language with Hitler," contributed millions to his war preparations, and "saw in fascism a force capable of destorying the Soviet Union." Switching over to more recent times, he attributes to Menachem Begin, the prime minister of Israel, the following statement: "You Israelis must not be compassionate when you kill your enemy. You must not pity him until we have destroyed the so-called Arab culture, on whose ruins we shall construct our own civilization." All this is the "familiar lexicon" of fascism, the author states. He concludes the article with a general appeal to all people to fight against neo-Nazism and militarism.

RSFSR MINISTER ON NEW MOVES AGAINST GRAFT

PM281557 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 18 October carries on page 3, under the headline "Barring the Way to Easy Money," a 1,100-word unattributed interview with RSFSR Justice Minister V.M. Blinov. the interview is prefaced by a letter from a reader complaining that when she had difficulty buying a ticket, a friend advised her to bribe the ticket clerk with a 5-ruble note, saying: People don't get put on trial for that." Blinov notes the "frequent" cases where "service personnel abuse their official position" and states that the efforts of administrations and public organizations to combat the "evil" do not always produce "positive results." Blinov announces "with satisfaction" that two new articles have been added to the RSFSR Criminal Code "with a view to stepping up the struggle against negative phenomena in the services sphere." One article, he explains, "holds ordinary workers in services enterprises -- not the officials -- responsible for obtaining illegal renumeration." Blinov is at pains to emphasize that "not only an openly expressed demand for payment is to be regarded as extortion." The second new article directs "the force of the law against those who take advantage of their official position to conceal some products from customers and cause resentment among them. Smart guys and speculators constantly hang around the subsidiary premises of stores and bases. They pay to buy up goods that are in short supply, which they then sell at exorbitant prices. This naturally cannot be tolerated."

JAILED DISSIDENTS BEGIN 3-DAY HUNGER STRIKE

NC281740 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 28 Oct 81

[All names as received]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, AFP -- Three Soviet dissidents imprisoned in a labor camp started a three-day hunger strike today to back a demand for political prisoner status and protest camp conditions, a dissident source said here.

The three, held in camp number 36 at Perm in the Urals, are Victor Neikpelov, aged 53; Yuri Fedorov, aged 37; and Henry Altunian. They have also appealed to the Red Cross and Amnesty International to take up their case with the Soviet authorities.

Mr Nekipelov, a member of the group monitoring Soviet implementation of the Helsinki agreement, was sentenced last year to seven years in a labor camp followed by five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr Fedorov was sentenced in 1970 to 15 years for trying with nine other dissidents to hijack an airliner and flee the Soviet Union. Mr Altunian was sentenced earlier this year to seven years in a camp and five of internal exile for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

BRIEFS

TOURISM IN ARMENIAN SSR -- Approximately 40,000 tourists from different parts of the world visit Armenia every year. The hospitable Armenian people receive these tourists with open arms. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 81 GF]

PRAVDA TEXT OF BREZHNEV CABLE TO KAZAKH LEADERS

PM281555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Congratulations on the Labor Victory -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To Comrade V.T. Stepanov of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom

To Comrade N.A. Bolatbayev of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom

It was with great satisfaction that the party Central Committee received the news that Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's agricultural workers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

The 1,393,000 tons of good grain received from the oblast's farms are a fine contribution to the country's grain reserves.

I extend heartfelt congratulations to the sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz members, machine operators, specialists, workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and in transportation and procurement organizations, all the working people of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast and all those involved in the harvest campaign on their great and well-deserved victory in the battle for grain and on their worthy contribution to ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks involved in increasing the output of agricultural produce set by the 26th party congress.

I am sure that agricultural workers, backed by increased materal and techical potential, the achievements of science and leading workers' experience, will exploit more actively the existing reserves and will succeed in further increasing gross grain yields and in increasing the efficiency and improving the quality of agricultural production.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the oblast's working people success in completing all fall field work promptly and to a high standard, making exemplary preparations for spring sowing, wintering livestock in a well-organized manner and fulfilling plans in every sector of the national economy.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST

LD290230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram of congratulations to the leaders of Tyumenskaya Oblast, Comrades Bogomyakov and Nikitin. It was with great pleasure, the telegram states, that the CPSU Central Committee received the news of successful fulfillment of the socialist obligations for sales to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables by the agricultural working people of Tyumenskaya Oblast.

In difficult weather conditions this year, the field workers dispatched to the procurement points 800,000 tons of grain, 136,000 tons of potatoes and 61,000 tons of vegetables, considerably overfulfilling the set plan for deliveries of these products. It is most worthy of approval that the party organizations and all working people of the oblast, while fulfilling the major tasks connected with the development of industry, in particular oil extraction, at the same time are carrying out great work to ensure the growing population with food products through their own production.

I cordially congratulate on the sucesses achieved the workers of sovkhozes, kolkhoz workers, specialists, workers of party, soviet and trade union and Komsomol organs, procurement and transport organizations, the collectives of industrial enterprises, all those who exerted their labor in growing and bringing in the harvest.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the working people of the oblast a successful completion of the agricultural year, exemplary wintering of livestock, fresh advances in the further development of all branches of the national economy, in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-year period.

NEW-CLASS SOVIET WARSHIP SIGHTED OFF NORWAY

PM261129 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Oct 81 p 7

[Unattributed report: "New type of Soviet Destroyer"]

[Text] The first example of a completely new type of Soviet destroyer is at present sailing northward along the Norwegian coast. The ship has come from the Baltic, where it has been on trials since November 1980, and is assumed to be on its way to the Kola Peninsula. The 8,000-9,000 ton vessel is equipped with eight antisubmarine torpedoes, two 100 mm guns, four small-caliber guns for close-range fighting and two hangars for antisubmarine helicopters.

In the West the new Soviet destroyer class is bieng called Udaloy, which means bold or daring, and it is assumed that the ship will eventually comprise the main antisubmarine force within Soviet naval units.

GENERAL PETROV VISITS ODESSA MILITARY DISTRICT

PM281559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Shevchenko report: "Gratitude of Commander in Chief"]

[Text] Red Banner Odessa Military District -- The personnel of the "N" Guards' formation have made a successful start to the main test of the year -- the final fall inspection. During an inspection parade attended by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, the guardsmen displayed precise teamwork in subunits and irreproachable individual training. They received the assessment "excellent." The commander in chief thanked all the formation's personnel for their high degree of drill proficiency and exemplary appearance.

Army Gen V. Petrov attended final classes in subunits, talked with the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers and familiarized himself with the training material base and with personnel's life and consumer services.

YEPISHEV SIGNS OBITUARY OF GENERAL VASHURA

PM261303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 4

[Obituary of P.V. Vashura]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen (Retd) Petr Vladimirovich Vashura, prominent political worker in the Soviet Armed Forces, has died after a long and serious illness. We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people and active participant in the Great Patriotic War who devoted his life to selfless service to the motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1931.

P. V. Vashura was born to a poor peasant family in 1912 in the village of Pervoye Belokurakino in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast.

[Signed] A.A. Yepishev, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, M.D. Poplov, P.A. Gorchakov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.I. Medvedev, G.V. Sredin, A.S. Zheltov, P.E. Yefimov, N.A. Nachinkin, V.I. Balakirev, A.N. Agafonov, D.A. Volkogonov, V.D. Lukinykh, N.I. Smorigo, V.I. Korolenko, V.S. Nechayev, N.D. Frolov